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FOREIGN TRADE

ol. VIII OTTAWA, AUGUST 26, 1950 No. 191

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Foreign Trade is published weekly. The annual subscription is *One Dollar* for delivery in Canada and *$3.50* for delivery abroad. A limited number of single copies is available for ten cents a copy. All the subscriptions and orders should be forwarded to the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

Published by Authority of

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FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, AUGUST 26, 1950

Published Weekly by
FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE
Department of Trade and Commerce

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COVER SUBJECT—Automobile, manufactured in the United Kingdom, being discharged at Churchill, on Hudson Bay. The S.S. Tricape, which arrived on July 31 to inaugurate this season of navigation, discharged 132 automobiles and 23,000 bags of cement. She then loaded 356,000 bushels of grain, being followed by the S.S. Durham Trader, 306,000 bushels; Warkworth, 347,200 bushels; Mont Sandra, 369,000 bushels; Ramillies, 354,850 bushels; Begonia, 263,900 bushels; and Anunciada, which sailed this week with 336,000 bushels, bringing the total to 2,333,550 bushels. It is expected that other vessels will load in Churchill until the elevator and, possibly cars on adjacent sidings, have been emptied. The season at Churchill normally ends early in October.

Price 10 cents

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Ethiopia Provides Small Market For Some Canadian Products

Loan from World Bank, now under consideration, should stimulate flow of trade—Canadians resident in country, employed mostly in educational field, create favourable impression for their native land—Transportation is one of principal problems—Provision of a seaport should stimulate development.

By C. E. Butterworth, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Cairo

(One Ethiopian $ equals U.S.$0.4025)

CAIRO, July 14, 1950.—Ethiopia is an inland kingdom in Northeast Africa with an area of approximately 350,000 square miles, and approximately the size of British Columbia, inhabited by some eight to ten million people. The population consists of Ethiopians, or Amharas, who are Christians; the Gala tribes, who are Christians, Moslems, or Pagans; the Falashas, of Jewish origin; a few negro tribes in the south-west, and a number of smaller tribes of Moslem faith in the southeast. Addis Ababa, the capital, has a population of approximately 150,000; Diredawa, of 30,000; and Harar, of 25,000.

The country is divided into three physiographical units, the plateau region, the tropical districts and the desert areas. In the plateau region, which covers the greater part of the kingdom, the soil is deep and fertile, and capable of producing two or three crops a year. There are two seasons, a dry winter extending from October till May, and a rainy summer, from June to September.

Agriculture and stock-raising are the principal occupation of the people. Cattle of the humped zebu type, sheep, goats, donkeys, mules and horses were estimated in 1938 to number over 26 million. Maize, wheat, barley, tobacco, potatoes and some fruit trees are cultivated on the plateau, while in the hotter regions sugar-cane and coffee flourish.

A potential source of wealth are the forests, which include rubber trees. The country is also said to contain some mineral wealth, but as yet this has barely been touched. Iron is not uncommon, while mica, platinum, salt, saltpetre and sulphur are known, and gold is washed in various streams.

Limited Transport Facilities Hinder Development

Transport is the major problem hindering the development of the country. There is a railway from Addis Ababa to Djibouti, 486 miles away in French Somaliland on the Gulf of Aden, which provides the sole means of handling heavy freight. This railway is said to have the highest tariff in the world, and the foreign management are now being forced to cut their rates, as air freight is proving in some cases more economical.

There is an all-weather, macadamized road from Addis Ababa to Assab, Eritrea, on the coast, though there are some very bad stretches, a good airfield at the capital and a few landing fields up country. Ethiopian Airlines Inc., British Overseas Airways Corporation and the Swedish Airlines connect Addis Ababa with the outside world with bi-weekly services. Telephone lines radiate to various provincial stations from

the capital and there are cable facilities at Addis Ababa. However, with the exception of the foregoing, the pack-animal remains the only means of transport, and in the rainy season even this has to be suspended or confined to short journeys.

Ethiopia is ruled by an Emperor, Haile Selassie I, who is desirous that his country should progress along the right lines as quickly as possible. To this end, he has sought and received the help of foreign advisers who have been recruited to key positions in the government and who reside mainly in the capital. Canada has been in the forefront in this respect. To date, some 160 Canadians, mostly school teachers and Jesuit fathers, have volunteered for duty in Ethiopia, where they are bringing education and enlightenment to the tribes in the back country, teaching or supervising schools in the larger towns. A Canadian fills the post of Director of Education and controls some 400 teachers.

Loan Requested from World Bank

The Emperor, besides being very enthusiastic about the education of his people, has many other plans for the country. As transportation is the fundamental factor hindering development (it costs more to ship a car from Djibouti to Addis Ababa than from Montreal to Djibouti), a loan has been requested from the World Bank. A group from this international body has now completed a comprehensive survey of the country and is returning to Washington with its recommendations. Plans are also drafted for the mining of ample salt supplies, which exist in abundance. Every incentive is being given to foreign mining companies to survey the country and develop the known deposits. Gold output is being increased. More acreage is being turned over to cotton growing, which has proved an ideal crop in certain sectors. Cereal and coffee-cleaning plants are to be erected, and it is hoped to establish tanning and meat packing factories. The air force and civil air lines are in process of expansion, and it is thought by some that if Ethiopia were properly organized the country could feed the Middle East.

Another fateful decision for the kingdom is scheduled for this September, when the United Nations are due to proclaim the fate of Eritrea. Ethiopia is land-bound and if, as is quite possible, the port of Assab or Messawa becomes part of Ethiopian territory, development should be stimulated considerably by this outlet to the sea.

Ethiopia is essentially self-sufficient. As mentioned above, the population is comprised mainly of native tribes who live off the land. These people are able to satisfy their own wants with the exception of salt, sugar and textiles. When they are not able to buy textiles, they wear skins. Mention should be made here of soap, which is growing in popularity, and imports have increased considerably during the last six years.

There is also an expanding market for the "transportation group", which includes motor vehicles, fuel, oil, tires and tubes, spare parts, etc. This is due to the increasing volume of goods carried by highway. If the government can finance the development of its transportation schemes, the market will expand considerably. The small European population, estimated at approximately 25,000, provides a limited market for certain less essential items, such as wines, spirits, beer, fruits, foodstuffs and canned goods.

The principal exports are coffee, skins, hides, oilseeds, cereals and pulses.

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Ethiopia—One of the principal streets in Addis Ababa, the capital.

Special mention should be made here of the fact that Ethiopia during 1948 had a favourable trade balance with the United States. According to Ethiopian figures, this has continued and expanded during 1949, and dollars are available in this market. However, importers for the last ten months have found it very difficult to secure any foreign exchange, owing to the fact that the government itself is attempting to build up foreign exchange reserves for its development projects. This is not expected to continue and, in fact, the situation improved during the month of June.

Exports and Imports of Ethiopia

	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49
	(Values in 000's Ethiopian $)			
Exports	49,698	69,054	85,398	71,004
Imports	53,661	68,997	104,956	90,475
Total	103,359	138,051	190,354	161,479

Ethiopian Exports, by Commodities

	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49
	(Values in 000's Ethiopian $)			
Coffee	19,025	16,384	17,423	17,004
Cattle hides	6,471	8,432	6,202	8,665
Sheep skins	2,029	2,495	2,809	3,263
Goat skins	1,853	7,149	6,577	6,947
Other skins	1,065	600	479	313
Leather and manufactures	674	196	67	36
Cereals and pulses	7,263	17,195	37,089	16,746
Flour	4,526	4,773	2,750	1,355
Wheat paste	166	189	112	44
Oilseeds	244	4,479	6,366	12,219
Vegetable oil	1,217	2,965	986	328
Beeswax	999	919	1,047	772
Civet	595	184	61	90
Honey	286	186	118	282
Animals and chickens	283	215	241	281
Clarified butter	689	740	316	224
Lard	14	222	7	.....
Eggs, fresh	150	135	130	138
Spices, chillies and pepper	225	339	811	771
Vegetables, fresh	271	226	278	327
Chat	14	43	147	183
Other products	1,639	938	1,382	1,016
Total exports	49,698	69,054	85,398	71,004

Ethiopia—Native huts on the outskirts of Addis Ababa.

Market Opportunities for Canadian Items May Increase

Because of the excellent service given by resident Canadians, and because Canada is a relatively small nation, it is held in high favour by Haile Selassie. Notwithstanding this, and the Emperor's expressed desire, trade with Canada has always been very small. However, if, as is expected, dollars become readily available to merchants during the next few months, there should be opportunities for the following Canadian products: Non-perishable foodstuffs, spirits and beer, motor vehicles and parts, aluminum corrugated sheets, buses and trucks, cheap textiles, newsprint, paper and paper manufactures, tires and inner tubes, rubber manufactures, steel mill products, aircraft, mining, well and

Ethiopian Imports, by Commodities

	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49
	(Values in 000's Ethiopian $)			
Cotton, grey, piece-goods	14,993	8,870	27,514	18,912
Cotton, other piece-goods	9,932	7,600	12,921	10,952
Cotton, yarn and thread	5,205	8,054	12,887	9,403
Other cotton manufactures	1,074	3,001	3,344	2,529
Raw cotton	1,089	385	107	1,419
Total cotton goods	32,293	27,910	56,773	43,215
Woollen manufactures	439	2,613	4,137	4,198
Gunny bags	735	1,832	2,615	1,804
Other textiles	384	1,031	1,617	1,751
Salt	3,240	4,892	4,946	5,631
Sugar	1,121	2,148	4,236	5,188
Wines, spirits and beer	824	1,187	1,313	1,273
Fruits, foodstuffs and canned goods	449	1,131	1,622	1,724
Tobacco products	1,161	849	648	447
Motor vehicles and parts	733	3,232	3,091	2,760
Rubber products	1,519	2,229	2,847	2,599
Petroleum products	3,926	4,035	4,445	5,332
Paper and paper manufactures	473	1,684	1,149	1,265
Metal and metal manufactures	827	2,791	4,472	3,658
Electrical materials	76	565	557	483
Machinery	173	874	2,425	1,760
Glass, glassware, earthenware	168	782	729	882
Medical products	799	1,146	948	563
Soap	431	350	759	1,124
Other chemical products	620	913	757	184
Coal and coke	163	883	799	587
Other products	3,107	5,920	4,072	4,047
Total imports	53,661	68,997	104,956	90,475

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pumping machinery and also many other products for which there exists a more limited market, such as umbrellas, canvas shoes with rubber soles.

It is important to note that a few items from Ethiopia find a ready market in the United States. These are goat skins (Bati and Bati-type and other grades), sheepskins, hides and coffee.

The above trading possibilities exist today. Tomorrow—there may be a large World Bank loan, a seaport and government projects gaining in momentum. These factors strongly suggest that Ethiopia as a market or source of supply may profitably bear closer attention.

Trade Notes from Brazil

Great Britain Buys Brazilian Logs

Rio de Janeiro, June 2, 1950.—(FTS)—Negotiations have been concluded for the export by Brazil to the United Kingdom of 50,000 logs of timber valued at £2·65 million. A substantial part of this lumber will be carried in Brazilian ships.

Chinaware Imported by Brazil

Rio de Janeiro, July 13, 1950.—(FTS)—Brazilian imports of chinaware during 1949 totalled cruzeiros $29·1 million, almost reaching the 1947 all-time record of cruzeiros $30·3 million. Largest suppliers were as follows:

	Kilos	
Britain	846,100	Cr$17,294,298
Poland	207,618	3,989,382
Czechoslovakia	189,611	6,432,025
Belgium-Luxembourg U.	11,513	227,224
France	5,351	467,381
Total (including others)	1,281,896	Cr$29,112,499

Air Transport in Brazil Continues to Progress

Rio de Janeiro, July 13, 1950.—(FTS)—Air transportation in Brazil continued to make progress in 1949, when there were 263 commercial airplanes in traffic, as against 246 in 1948. Air routes flown totalled 81 million kilometres in 1949, as compared with 69·7 million in 1948. Brazilian airlines transported 1,410,000 passengers in 1949 against 1,154,000 in 1948, transported 1,200 tons of mail (against 910 tons) and 33,500 tons of cargo, an increase of 11,100 tons over the 1948 figure of 24,400 tons.

Brazilian Laboratories Produce Many Products

Rio de Janeiro, July 13, 1950.—(FTS)—In Brazil there are at present 1,055 laboratories which supply 6,178 drug stores and pharmacies and 1,303 hospitals. Among the principal products that they manufacture are theobromine, caffeine, emetine, menthol, butylic and ethylic alcohol, seven different types of acids, six types of chlorides, four types of sulphates, and two types of nitrates.

Brazilian Imports of British Cars Substantial

Rio de Janeiro, July 13, 1950.—(FTS)—Brazil now ranks as the sixth largest importer of British cars, having received 7,882 passenger cars valued at £2·6 million during 1949. United States imports of British cars during the same year totalled 6,716, valued at £1·9 million.

New Zealand to Alter Materially Import Control Policy Next Year

Licensing Schedule for 1951 changed as a result of recommendations made by the Import Advisory Committee—No change in procedure for purchases from dollar area—Total of 326 items to be released from import control so far as soft-currency countries are concerned.

By C. M. Forsyth-Smith, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

WELLINGTON, August 3, 1950.—New Zealand has made major changes in the Import Licensing Schedule for 1951, as a result of recommendations put forward by the Import Advisory Committee. No change in the procedure governing licences to import from the dollar area is possible at this time, due to the necessity to conserve dollar exchange. Applications for dollar import licences will be considered on their merits with particular regard to the availability of merchandise in soft-currency countries, though it is understood that price, quality and delivery will be taken into consideration.

A total of 326 items will be released from import control, so far as soft-currency countries are concerned, representing about one-third of the items in the schedule and approximately £45,000,000 in value. Items released from control include: Most industrial machinery, household sewing machines, galvanized iron, steel sheet, artificers' tools, a wide range of industrial raw materials such as metals, dry paints and colours, dyeing materials, cotton yarn, scrim and wallpaper; certain essential requirements for primary industries such as manures, meat wraps and vegetable parchment paper for butter packing; essential foodstuffs such as figs, dates, prunes, dried apricots and peaches, sago, tapioca, cornflour and spices; many essential drugs and chemicals; also surgical and dental instruments and materials; lines of interest to the soft goods trade, including plain tablecloth, towels, quilts, sheets, sewing cottons, lace ribbons, haberdashery, curtain nets, wool and cotton moquettes and linoleum; also such other important items as asphalt and bitumen, sheet glass, books and magazines and stationery.

Interests of Consumers and Local Merchants Considered

In deciding which items should be released from control, the interests of consumers and local merchants were taken into consideration. It is felt that a great deal of time and expense will be saved by this measure. There is no doubt that it will also result in a much wider range of goods entering the country and a possibility of substantial reductions in prices which have tended to be held at artificially high levels due to shortages caused by delays in consideration of licensing applications.

Another very important aspect of the new schedule is that items decontrolled, as well as items still requiring licences, can be imported from any soft-currency country. Scheduled countries not considered soft are as follows: Albania, Argentina, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, French Somaliland, Germany (Russian Zone), Germany (Western), Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iran, Rumania, Russia, Switzerland, Tangier, Uruguay, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

This is a radical departure from past practice. Up until last December, licences were issued on specific countries and importers were obliged to obtain their goods from the country specified. In December, 1949, a change was announced and licences were made transferable between British Commonwealth countries except Canada. The new schedule provides that any licence other than a licence on a scheduled country or a licence specially limited may be used for imports from any country other than a scheduled country. This interchangeability is to operate at once and all 1950 licences not already extended are subject to this change. While it is too early to estimate to what extent this change will affect the direction of imports, there is no doubt that a greater variety of goods from Western Europe and outside the Commonwealth will find their way to this country. It is expected that greater imports of glassware, silks and various textiles will be obtained from France, with which country New Zealand has a very favourable trade balance due to large wool shipments.

Licences to be Issued for Calendar Year

Licences are to be issued for the calendar year ending December 31, 1951, rather than being extended to February 28 of the following year, which has been the practice in the past. This has been made possible by issuing the licensing schedule several months early this year, which will give traders an opportunity to place orders and obtain delivery before the end of the licensing year.

Allocations for imports for 1951 are mainly based on 1950 licences, but in some cases where it is thought that anomalies may have been created, 1949 licences may be used as a basis. In other cases, actual imports landed under 1949 licences will be used as the basis. As far as items which have been completely decontrolled are concerned, it is to be expected that traders who have not previously imported these particular items, will now enter the field, which will provide competition and should tend to lower prices and increase service to the consumer. However, it would appear that licences for items still controlled are to be granted to traders who had licences in 1950 or 1949 which in the main were based on 1938 licences. These importers already have their connections established.

The Import Advisory Committee, in making recommendations regarding reforms to the system felt that no changes which would lead to even a temporary disruption of trade or increased administrative expenditure should be made. It was felt that the existence of any system of control must involve some restrictions on the rights of the importers and regardless of any improvements which were made, some sections of the trading community would still be inconvenienced.

Immediately after the war, and to some extent up until the present time, import licences were granted to ex-servicemen with the specific intention of rehabilitating them and helping them to establish themselves as importers. While this may appear commendable, it was subject to abuse, and there is no doubt that in many cases licences were granted to men with no particular qualifications as importers, and who had no intention of importing goods themselves. In many cases, these men merely sold their licences to established importers at 10 per cent, 15 per cent and in some cases even 20 per cent. The practice of issuing import licences to ex-servicemen is now to be more carefully investigated with a view to eliminating some of the abuses.

All applications involving major industrial developments or the commitment of large amounts of overseas funds are to receive the attention of the Import Advisory Committee itself. Wherever practicable, depart-

ments are to consult with trade organizations before important decisions are made affecting their interests. Many of the anomalies existing in the import licensing system have become so much a part of New Zealand's internal trade that only a complete review, item by item, after receiving evidence from the interested parties can lead to satisfactory adjustments. Reviews are to be made as soon as possible and the efforts of the Import Advisory Committee will be directed toward reducing anomalies and to prevent the recurrence of decisions which adversely affect particular sections of the community.

Reaction of Business Community Favourable

The reactions of the business community in general to the new schedule and the proposed reforms have been favourable. There is no doubt that some individuals with vested interests will be adversely affected by the release of some items from control, but in general there appears to be a feeling of relief that at last the business community is to obtain sympathetic consideration from the authorities. It is not as yet clear what effect the changes will have on New Zealand's overseas exchange resources, but it is doubtful if the effect will be adverse, since most of the items decontrolled are essential and would have to be imported in any case, and the effect of permitting imports from any soft-currency country should be to lower prices, thus involving a saving of overseas funds. Internally the country's economy should benefit, since a larger range of utility, consumer and luxury goods will no doubt enter the country. Local manufacturers of a considerable range of goods will now be dependent for protection solely on the tariff which should lead to more efficiency in industry, although it will also, no doubt, lead to demands for higher tariff protection to compensate for the loss of protection by import licensing.

Philippines Exchange Control Eased for Profits and Dividends

Manila, August 9, 1950.—(FTS)—In the early days of foreign exchange control in the Philippines, the Central Bank ruled that the remittances of profits and dividends would be limited to 10 per cent of the net profit, after taxes had been paid, or to 10 per cent of the capital stock, whichever was the higher, provided that remittances did not exceed the average amounts of profits and dividends remitted in the two previous years.

It has just been announced by the Central Bank that, in addition to the 10 per cent ruling just quoted, firms would be allowed to transfer abroad earnings, and/or capital, up to 30 per cent per annum of their capital investment in the Philippines, as of December 31, 1949.

For this purpose, capital investment is considered as fixed assets or capital stock outstanding, whichever is the larger. In the case of corporations, the percentage of fixed assets to be considered as capital investment is in relation to the foreign participation of the capital stock.

In the case of companies and firms other than corporations, the percentage of fixed assets to be considered as capital investment is in relation to the foreign participation in the organization.

The bank announced that this overall exchange policy concerning the transfer abroad of earnings and capital was based on the study of the various systems in effect in other countries which control exchange operations. In fact, the plan adopted by the Central Bank is modelled after the systems in operation in certain Latin American countries, which also find themselves faced with the problem of restricting foreign exchange payments, while, at the same time, encouraging foreign capital investments and the interest of foreigners in a development program.

Indo-Pakistan Trade Relations Improved by Short-term Pact

In effect from April 21 to July 31, agreement involved commodities vital to economies of both countries—Minorities Agreement paved way for new talks—Agreement widely welcomed in business circles and by ordinary public.

By Richard Grew, Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—This review of trade relations between India and Pakistan was prepared by Mr. Grew before his departure for Canada on tour. One rupee equals Can.$0.2310.)

NEW DELHI, June 15, 1950.—India and Pakistan signed a short-term trade agreement, following discussions in Karachi last April, involving commodities vital to the economies of these two countries, and in effect from April 21 to July 31. Many meetings have been held since the partition of India in August, 1947, but the latest trade talks were held in an improved political atmosphere, as a result of the agreement reached concerning minorities. There was evidently a sincere desire on both sides to continue the natural flow of trade in a number of commodities. The 113 jute mills of India depend largely on the normal supply from Pakistan of some 5,000,000 bales of raw jute. The cotton textile industry needs Pakistan cotton. Hides and skins, cottonseed, fruits and salt are also required by India. On the other hand, Pakistan has been the best customer of India for textiles, jute manufactures, coal, mustard oil, tobacco, artificial silk, iron and steel, leather, rubber and glassware.

The demand for raw materials, such as jute, cotton, hides and skins, in international markets has often enabled Pakistan to sell these commodities abroad, and consequently to seek her requirements of manufactured goods and essential supplies from outside countries. The first Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement, covering a period of one year from June, 1948, to June, 1949, was made ineffective by both countries imposing import and export duties on various commodities, such as fish, bamboo, piece-goods and manufactures. Trade between the two countries fell far below the levels contemplated in the agreement, Indian imports of raw jute constituting about 80 per cent and of raw cotton about 50 per cent of the quantities agreed to, and exports from India of manufactured goods averaging not more than 50 to 60 per cent. The net result was a substantial adverse balance of trade for India for the two half-yearly periods.

Under the second trade agreement drawn up to cover the period July, 1949, to June, 1950, Pakistan agreed to make available to India 4,000,000 bales of raw jute and 450,000 bales of raw cotton, while India promised to supply 80,000 tons of iron and steel, and to meet Pakistan's requirements of railway stores, electrical steel sheets and ferro-manganese, in spite of her own dependence on imports for some of these commodities. This Agreement also broke down, and trade between the two countries had already declined considerably, when Pakistan's decision in September, 1949, not to devalue her currency in line with other sterling countries, brought it near to a standstill. For India, Pakistan's raw materials became so expensive that she was forced to stop purchases of cotton and jute.

This breakdown had repercussions on the Pakistan economy, and Pakistan was unable to dispose of her surpluses of jute and cotton abroad,

and prices of these commodities declined sharply. The curtailment of imports from India necessitated an increase in imports from other countries, at substantially higher rates due to long-distance freight charges on goods which could readily have been purchased from just across the border.

Minorities Agreement Paved Way for New Trade Pact

The Minorities Agreement, signed in New Delhi in early April, paved the way for the latest and most significant Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement, a summarized text of which is given below:—

(1) The Government of Pakistan through the Jute Board shall arrange to supply to the Chairman of the Indian Jute Mills Association, on the specified dates, 4,000,000 maunds (one maund = 80 lb.) of raw jute.

(2) The Government of India undertakes to arrange the supply of 20,000 tons of jute manufactures to the Jute Board of the Pakistan Government, and to grant licences for this purpose where necessary with maximum despatch.

(3) In addition, the two governments shall facilitate the purchase by Pakistan from India through normal trade channels of goods and commodities given below:—

		Quantity
Cotton textiles, fine and superfine	bales	45,000
Cotton yarn of counts 40 and above	bales	5,000
Mustard oil	tons	7,000
Tobacco	lb.	500,000
Steel sheets, corrugated and plain	tons	5,000
Wheels, tires and axles	tons	1,000
Timber	tons	12,000
Cement for East Bengal	tons	50,000
Woollen manufactures, approximate value	Rs.	5,000,000

(4) All transactions shall take place in Indian rupees for which a separate account shall be maintained by the State Bank of Pakistan with the Reserve Bank of India. The value of goods and commodities purchased by Pakistan shall, as near as possible, be equal to the value of jute purchased by India.

(5) In addition to the commodities mentioned above, the two governments agree that trade in the following commodities shall be permitted without import, export or exchange restrictions:—

To and from India and Pakistan:—Vegetables; fresh and dry fruits; fresh and dry fish; poultry, eggs, milk and milk products, betel leaf (said to possess digestive qualities and chewed after meals).

From Pakistan to India:—Cotton seed, soda ash, hides and skins, handloom cloth and betel nuts.

From India to Pakistan:—Leather, spices, myrabolam, soaps other than washing soaps, paints and varnishes, drugs, chemicals and acids, cigarettes, bidis (locally-grown plant used in making cigarettes), matches, sewing machines, electric fans, silk and artificial silk fabrics, glassware, bauxite, umbrellas, silica sand, washing soap, lanterns and certain types of handloom cloth.

(6) The two governments undertake to give every facility for the import and export of commodities, and to facilitate the use of routes and methods of transportation which are the most economical and convenient; to this end, a meeting of representatives of the respective railway authorities is being arranged. (This actually took place at Calcutta on May 7).

(7) Both parties shall arrange to meet once a month to examine the progress in the movement of goods, ensure a balance of trade being maintained, settle any issues arising out of the Agreement, and explore possibilities of extending its scope.

(8) The Government of Pakistan agrees to supply 150,000 tons of wheat to the Government of India at a price to be settled between the two governments, for which purpose negotiations will be opened shortly. (These actually took place in the third week of May).

Agreement Widely Welcomed in Business Circles

The Agreement has been widely welcomed among business circles as well as the ordinary public of India and Pakistan, and hopes are entertained that in time it may be followed by an even broader agreement on trade and possibly by settlement of the Kashmir issue. But even taking the Agreement on its own merits, it is a great contribution to better relations, involving as it does trade to the amount of Rs. 170,000,000 to Rs. 200,000,000 on each side during three months.

The man in the street sees nothing but good in the Agreement, for the prices of certain foodstuffs in the north of India, for so long almost prohibitive, should come down, while the Pakistani agriculturalist, whose prices have been depressed, should also benefit. With the exchange of raw jute, jute goods and cotton textiles, pressure on the Pakistan jute and cotton grower will be relieved, and millions of Indian factory workers will be saved from unemployment.

One cause for disappointment in the Agreement is the silence concerning the import of Pakistan cotton. While the negotiations were still in progress, early reports had mentioned 150,000 bales of raw cotton for the current season as being included in the pact. India considered this reasonable since Pakistan was estimated to have nearly 400,000 bales unsold. Cotton shortage in the Bombay Province, the centre of the textile industry, is rather serious, resulting in the stoppage of ten mills, and the yarn position is still worse, the subsidized cotton from the United States which was to make good this deficit not yet having arrived.

Coal is another "missing link" in the Agreement. India's decision to stop coal exports was taken after Pakistan imposed restrictions on the movement of jute bought and paid for by Indian mills before devaluation. The transport facilities of each country, however, will be co-ordinated to speed up movements, including wagon exchange where necessary, and there seems reason to expect that India will release the required coal to Pakistan. This co-ordination of transport facilities is in itself a most helpful development.

The supply of wheat to India has been the subject of a separate "barter" deal drawn up in New Delhi during the third week in May, as a result of which 150,000 tons are to be sold to the Government of India by private dealers, who will utilize the Indian currency so obtained for the purchase of jute goods, cloth and edible oils. This release of wheat to India forms part of Pakistan's last season's surplus of 400,000 tons, the price being fixed at Rs. 280 per ton. It is possible that a further 150,000 tons out of Pakistan's surplus will shortly be made available to India.

The question of exchange is certainly a basic difficulty hampering Indo-Pakistan trade, but now that an acceptable barter formula has been evolved, trade has at least begun to move again. Although it is not expected that the flow of goods envisaged during these three months will be maintained, since at present there is a tremendous backlog in demand in both areas, the value might easily amount to Rs. 400,000,000 during the next year. The Agreement is evidence of a marked improvement in relations, both economic and political, between the two nations, as compared with relations during the past three years.

Industrial Production in Denmark Reached New High in Past Year

Consumer demand is main factor in higher volume of production—Import of industrial raw materials was larger for nearly all commodities, and total exports of industrial goods were 15 per cent greater than previous year—Merchant fleet increased, but falling freight rates reduced income.

By S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Oslo

(Editor's Note—This is the third in a series of articles on economic conditions in Denmark during 1949. One krone equals $0.1592 Canadian.)

OSLO, July 17, 1950.—Industrial production in Denmark during 1949 was higher than in any previous year, but the degree of increase was smaller than in former postwar years. Consumer demand appears to be the main factor in the higher volume of production, since raw material supplies and man-power availability increased considerably during 1949, and certain prices and production controls were abolished. Industrial production as a whole increased about 5 per cent during the year, as compared with 1948, while the index of industrial employment increased somewhat less. This indicates an improved industrial efficiency, which now seems to have reached almost that of prewar years.

Index of Industrial Production and Employment

	Production			Employment
	Total	capital goods	consumer goods	
1935	100	100	100	100
1939	117	125	112	118
1946	110	110	111	128
1947	126	133	120	135
1948	140	149	134	144
1949	149	157	143	151

Production Increased in All Groups

All groups of the index of production increased in 1949, but to different extents, as the following table shows. This index does not reflect fluctuations caused by the varying number of working days in the month, except in the case of the annual summer vacation, but shows the trend of the actual average production per working day for the various months.

Index of Industrial Production According to Main Groups

	Jan. 1949	Apr. 1949	Oct. 1949	1949	1948
Food, drink, etc.	147	158	158	157	147
Textiles	142	145	168	146	139
Footwear and clothing	103	122	130	120	106
Wood	149	151	159	151	148
Paper, printing materials, etc.	146	144	150	143	138
Industrial chemicals	122	109	114	117	106
Brick, clay, and glass	100	120	137	125	117
Iron and other metals	168	175	182	171	164
Means of transport	146	147	152	145	137
Others	158	162	166	159	159
Total	143	150	157	149	140

Production of food and drink, condensed milk, and beverages for export, as well as mineral waters and chocolate for the home market, increased. Exports of chocolate declined.

An important expansion was noted among textiles, and the considerable rise in the production of clothing in 1949 resulted from increased domestic production as well as imports of fabrics. Nevertheless, domestic production continued lower than before the war. Due to the extensive building activity, the production of timber and other building materials increased over that for 1948. In the commercial branches, the production of vegetable oils and oil cakes especially increased, as a result of better seed supplies. However, this latter production is still considerably lower than the prewar level. The increased production of soap arose from the abolition of rationing and an increased fat supply.

Imports of Industrial Raw Materials Higher

The import of industrial raw materials was larger last year than in 1948 for nearly all commodities. Imports of fuel, coal, coke, patent fuel, and mineral oil, expanded considerably, while those of oil seeds, iron and raw phosphate also increased.

Imports of Important Industrial Raw Materials

	1949	1948	1938
		1000 cub. metres	
Soft wood, planks and sawn	669·8	646·2	663·3
		million kilos	
Oil seeds, nuts, and kernels	110·0	64·9	365·7
Pulp	101·4	116·4	77·0
Hides and skins	2·9	1·9	5·9
Wool	9·2	7·8	3·5
Cotton	9·1	9·3	10·2
Coal	3,101·4	2,728·4	3,855·1
Coke	1,580·8	920·5	1,388·2
Patent fuels	237·2	2·6	153·0
Liquid fuels	1,212·2	1,075·6	821·9
Lubricants	26·6	42·9	27·4
Pig-iron, alloys	48·9	29·7	44·7
Section and bar iron, etc.	117·1	101·3	121·3
Black iron plates, tinned plates, etc.	155·8	109·5	140·3
Copper wire	9·4	7·7	7·7

Exports of Industrial Goods Higher

The total exports of industrial goods in 1949 amounted to more than 150 million kroner, about 15 per cent greater than in the previous year. Machinery accounted for about one-fourth of the exports. Other important items were ships, goods of iron and other metals, chemical goods, sugar, animal and vegetable oils, and canned milk and meat. As the following table of principal classifications of industrial goods shows, the exports of most of these commodities increased in 1949 as compared with 1948.

Exports of Industrial Goods

	1949	1948
	(million kroner)	
Industrial products, Total	1,103	947
Canned meat	76	44
Canned and fresh milk	108	78
Sugar	53	55
Animal and vegetable oils	61	41
Chemical goods	67	78
Textiles and clothing	26	23
Goods of iron and other metals	76	81
Machinery	276	236
Automobiles	14	14
Ships (new, of more than 100 gross registered tons)	79	66
Other goods	30	15

Merchant Fleet Larger but Earnings Lower

Like many other European countries, Denmark suffered severe losses to her national shipping during World War II, and has been rebuilding her merchant fleet ever since the cessation of hostilities. This rebuilding continued during 1949, although at a somewhat slower rate than in the preceding years.

Ship Production in Denmark

	Dry cargo ships and passenger ships	Tankers	Total
	1000 g.r.t.	1000 g.r.t.	1000 g.r.t.
1939	1.029	109	1.138
1947	857	112	969
1948	946	134	1,080
1949	990	175	1,165

The gross registered tonnage at the end of 1949 surpassed that of the same date ten years earlier, however older ships made up a larger proportion of the aggregate fleet than before the war. With a building program of about 300,000 gross registered tons in the next several years, it is expected that by 1953 the Danish merchant fleet will be predominantly of postwar building.

Dry cargo ships as well as tankers increased by about 40,000 gross registered tons during 1949. There was a comparatively larger increase in tankers than in other ships. The net increase in the fleet resulted from a gross increase of 110,000 gross registered tons, of which 43,000 tons were built at Danish shipyards and 67,000 tons were purchased from abroad. Some 34,000 tons from the fleet were sold to foreign countries. Vessels imported were mainly new ships. Despite the larger tonnage at the end of 1949 than in 1939, the increase remained lower than the growth of the population, and it has been indicated that the average age of the ships was higher and the average quality poorer.

On the whole the merchant fleet was fully employed in 1949, although during most of the year the freight rates were declining. The Danish freight index fell from 102 in January to 91 in October, rising to 95 and 101 in November and December respectively. As the fall in freight rates appears to have reduced the income from freight rather more than it was increased by the growth of the fleet, the total income earned from shipping freights is estimated at a slightly smaller amount in 1949 than in 1948, 650 million kroner as compared with 680 million kroner in 1948. While these returns from shipping have an important part to play insofar as the Danish balance of payments position is concerned, they did not fill an important portion of the gap in the balance of payments position, resulting purely from foreign trade.

Philippines Experience Postal Delays

Manila, July 28, 1950.—(FTS)—Decreases in departmental estimates in the Philippines for the fiscal year commencing July 1 have resulted in the release of 500 postal employees throughout the republic and of 300 temporary employees in Manila alone. Congestion has occurred in the post offices, the postmaster in Manila reported that 770 bags of foreign mail were unopened on July 12. This situation may account for delays in the receipt of replies to letter forwarded to the Philippines from North America.

The Department of Education was also affected by the decreases in estimates, and thousands of children were unable to go to school until the middle of July, when the President issued an executive order to open the schools.

Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade

Canadian Exports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	62·8	70·3	230·5	189·1	208·6	235·4	237·0	221·2
February	57·4	59·6	236·4	153·1	179·5	208·3	205·0	199·5
March	71·1	73·3	301·2	178·4	209·0	228·4	216·8	228·2
April	48·5	50·9	312·3	178·5	190·9	212·3	237·8	205·5
May	75·6	67·0	315·2	197·0	267·8	282·3	272·9	287·0
June	73·3	66·0	322·8	166·7	272·7	233·5	255·1	289·2
July	74·4	66·2	282·7	188·7	236·6	250·9	241·3	.....
August	77·1	69·1	295·0	242·7	221·3	224·1	251·7	.....
September	76·8	72·2	220·8	169·8	218·6	283·0	228·4	.....
October	91·3	88·2	227·9	204·2	250·8	307·0	269·1	.....
November	95·0	86·0	238·7	232·2	253·1	293·9	292·3	.....
December	81·3	68·9	234·8	211·9	266·2	316·4	285·5	.....
Total	884·5	837·6	3,218·3	2,312,2	2,774·9	3,075·4	2,993·0	1,430·6

Canadian Imports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1945	1946	1946	1948	1948	1950
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	44·6	49·7	129·7	140·3	173·8	206·1	223·8	211·9
February	42·9	47·0	112·4	117·0	177·1	182·2	206·0	200·2
March	59·1	65·1	132·5	139·9	208·9	197·1	235·9	237·4
April	45·3	48·9	133·8	160·8	225·6	226·7	242·7	230·9
May	66·1	67·1	143·8	164·2	240·3	225·1	250·5	290·2
June	60·5	58·9	146·5	157·7	231·1	233·0	250·5	282·5
July	57·6	55·8	138·7	161·6	226·8	225·1	230·9	.....
August	57·9	57·0	128·1	163·2	204·6	206·5	212·1	.....
September	59·6	56·4	122·3	156·1	208·1	221·7	221·6	.....
October	68·6	63·9	134·4	186·4	254·5	243·4	234·3	.....
November	70·1	63·3	142·4	198·2	229·1	238·2	239·6	.....
December	52·2	44·3	121·2	181·9	194·2	232·0	213·4	.....
Total	684·6	677·5	1,585·8	1,927·3	2,573·9	2,636·9	2,761·2	1,453·1

Balance of Trade with all Countries (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	+ 19·0	+ 21·8	+ 104·2	+ 51·0	+ 36·7	+ 33·0	+ 15·2	+ 11·8
February	+ 15·3	+ 13·5	+ 128·0	+ 37·7	+ 4·7	+ 28·1	+ 1·2	+ 1·4
March	+ 13·0	+ 9·2	+ 174·5	+ 40·0	+ 3·0	+ 33·9	− 16·9	− 5·7
April	+ 4·0	+ 2·6	+ 184·3	+ 19·5	− 32·2	− 11·6	− 2·4	− 21·2
May	+ 10·6	+ 0·8	+ 174·9	+ 34·6	+ 30·9	+ 62·4	+ 25·1	− 0·6
June	+ 13·8	+ 7·9	+ 180·7	+ 11·1	+ 45·3	+ 3·0	+ 6·9	+ 9·3
July	+ 17·9	+ 11·4	+ 147·4	+ 29·6	+ 12·8	+ 28·4	+ 12·8	.....
August	+ 20·3	+ 12·9	+ 172·5	+ 82·8	+ 20·3	+ 20·0	+ 41·9	.....
September	+ 18·3	+ 16·7	+ 102·7	+ 15·8	+ 13·4	+ 64·4	+ 9·4	.....
October	+ 23·8	+ 25·3	+ 98·5	+ 20·2	− 0·8	+ 66·0	+ 37·4	.....
November	+ 26·2	+ 23·5	+ 98·8	+ 37·0	+ 26·9	+ 58·2	+ 55·9	.....
December	+ 30·3	+ 25·6	+ 115·2	+ 32·4	+ 76·7	+ 87·3	+ 74·9	.....
Total	+ 212·5	+ 171·2	+1,681·6	+ 411·9	+ 237·8	+ 473·1	+ 261·2	− 4·9

NOTE.—Throughout this bulletin, totals represent unrounded figures, hence may vary slightly from rounded amounts. The value of "Foreign Exports" is not included under the tabular heading "Canadian Exports", for which reason figures showing the balance of trade do not representthe difference between those for exports and imports.

The foreign trade of Newfoundland is included as from April 1, 1949.

Canadian Exports to the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	(Millions of Dollars							
January	25·5	33·6	83·2	51·1	50·5	64·9	55·8	48·6
February	23·6	27·3	67·5	37·9	44·9	51·7	44·1	30·4
March	26·4	27·8	108·8	50·5	47·6	59·2	39·5	30·1
April	16·4	18·8	109·1	41·0	43·1	44·4	63·0	25·8
May	30·5	27·9	115·6	54·9	90·5	85·1	72·4	48·5
June	28·9	25·6	94·6	30·6	76·2	54·2	60·7	52·5
July	30·5	25·8	83·9	40·4	69·4	56·3	70·6	.....
August	31·3	26·7	66·6	71·9	66·0	52·5	62·9	.....
September	30·8	28·9	58·8	54·3	54·5	47·9	56·9	.....
October	38·4	36·0	56·3	47·7	66·8	65·6	72·3	.....
November	41·4	35·8	52·4	57·9	69·3	56·7	56·8	.....
December	30·0	25·5	66·4	59·4	72·5	48·5	49·9	.....
Total	353·6	339·7	963·2	597·5	751·2	686·9	705·0	235·9

Canadian Imports from the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	8·0	8·9	9·4	20·1	14·3	21·6	25·4	26·1
February	8·1	8·8	6·7	13·0	10·5	17·9	22·9	25·4
March	10·9	11·5	9·3	14·4	13·8	21·6	28·3	32·7
April	8·4	9·2	12·0	21·2	12·7	24·6	30·1	29·5
May	12·7	11·9	15·2	18·8	15·2	27·4	29·5	36·3
June	10·8	9·2	13·8	23·4	18·1	26·0	27·0	37·1
July	11·3	9·7	12·0	21·9	17·7	29·4	29·4	.....
August	11·4	10·4	10·7	14·5	15·1	24·7	26·2	.....
September	10·5	10·0	9·6	12·0	15·6	24·1	21·9	.....
October	11·0	11·6	12·1	15·6	18·3	29·3	19·4	.....
November	13·0	11·0	14·8	14·9	17·8	28·3	26·5	.....
December	8·0	7·0	14·9	11·7	20·3	24·6	20·8	.....
Total	124·0	119·3	140·5	201·4	189·4	299·5	307·4	187·2

Balance of Trade with the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–30	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	+ 17·7	+ 24·8	+ 74·5	+ 31·2	+ 36·3	+ 43·4	+ 30·5	+ 22·8
February	+ 14·6	+ 18·7	+ 61·4	+ 24·9	+ 34·5	+ 33·9	+ 21·4	+ 5·3
March	+ 15·6	+ 16·4	+ 101·5	+ 36·2	+ 33·9	+ 37·7	+ 11·3	— 2·4
April	+ 9·1	+ 9·6	+ 98·9	+ 19·8	+ 30·4	+ 19·8	+ 33·4	— 3·6
May	+ 17·7	+ 16·2	+ 101·1	+ 36·2	+ 75·6	+ 57·8	+ 43·4	+ 12·4
June	+ 18·3	+ 16·6	+ 81·3	+ 7·3	+ 58·2	+ 28·3	+ 34·1	+ 15·5
July	+ 19·4	+ 16·3	+ 72·2	+ 18·6	+ 52·0	+ 27·1	+ 41·7	.....
August	+ 20·0	+ 16·5	+ 56·8	+ 57·5	+ 51·1	+ 27·9	+ 37·1	.....
September	+ 20·3	+ 19·0	+ 49·2	+ 42·4	+ 39·4	+ 24·1	+ 35·5	.....
October	+ 27·5	+ 24·6	+ 44·8	+ 32·1	+ 48·7	+ 36·5	+ 53·4	.....
November	+ 28·4	+ 24·8	+ 37·7	+ 43·3	+ 51·6	+ 28·6	+ 30·7	.....
December	+ 22·1	+ 18·6	+ 51·6	+ 47·8	+ 52·5	+ 24·0	+ 29·4	.....
Total	+ 230·8	+ 222·1	+ 830·9	+ 397·4	+ 564·3	+ 389·1	+ 401·8	+ 50·0

Canadian Exports to the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	22·1	20·0	84·7	62·3	79·5	105·0	116·0	130·9
February	19·7	16·8	91·5	57·6	69·4	94·8	106·7	128·8
March	25·9	22·7	103·3	66·5	83·1	112·5	122·4	154·3
April	20·1	18·0	109·1	71·4	88·3	109·2	110·7	137·8
May	26·1	20·4	117·2	72·2	79·8	114·7	121·2	175·4
June	25·1	20·0	112·3	66·5	82·0	109·8	113·9	177·7
July	25·9	21·0	102·7	74·8	82·1	118·9	104·4	.....
August	28·3	25·3	112·6	75·0	81·4	114·0	115·4	.....
September	29·4	25·1	84·8	69·6	87·5	162·0	113·7	.....
October	33·5	28·0	88·4	99·1	102·4	148·9	148·1	.....
November	31·9	28·4	101·2	89·2	92·9	163·3	171·3	.....
December	33·3	24·7	88·9	83·9	106·0	147·8	159·8	.....
Total	321·3	270·5	1,197·0	887·9	1,034·2	1,501·0	1,503·5	904·9

Canadian Imports from the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	28·7	32·3	101·8	97·4	136·4	150·0	164·8	154·5
February	27·9	31·2	92·8	86·0	138·4	136·8	148·8	143·1
March	38·0	42·9	104·3	100·1	165·1	138·3	169·0	160·9
April	29·2	31·4	102·7	114·8	181·6	159·5	177·3	162·2
May	38·3	40·5	104·8	113·4	184·7	145·0	172·1	195·5
June	36·4	37·1	110·7	106·6	174·7	154·9	176·9	188·3
July	33·4	34·1	103·5	112·5	168·9	149·5	160·3	.....
August	33·7	35·3	96·8	123·1	155·3	136·1	143·6	.....
September	36·2	34·7	89·6	115·8	163·0	152·7	158·0	.....
October	42·5	38·5	101·3	140·4	190·4	160·2	167·6	.....
November	40·8	37·6	103·3	149·5	174·4	163·4	162·7	.....
December	33·6	29·2	89·9	145·6	141·7	159·4	151·0	.....
Total	418·7	424·7	1,202·4	1,405·3	1,974·7	1,804·8	1,951·9	1,004·5

Balance of Trade with the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	− 5·9	− 11·3	− 15·0	− 33·2	− 55·8	− 43·2	− 47·3	− 21·5
February	− 7·5	− 13·8	+ 1·9	− 27·1	− 67·1	− 40·4	− 40·6	− 12·8
March	− 10·3	− 19·5	+ 1·7	− 32·4	− 80·2	− 24·2	− 44·9	− 3·7
April	− 8·4	− 12·8	+ 10·1	− 41·9	− 91·6	− 48·0	− 65·1	− 22·9
May	− 11·0	− 19·5	+ 15·0	− 39·9	− 102·7	− 28·7	− 49·1	− 18·2
June	− 10·5	− 16·5	+ 3·8	− 38·5	− 90·5	− 43·5	− 61·3	− 8·4
July	− 6·6	− 12·4	+ 1·5	− 35·9	− 84·9	− 28·6	− 54·2	.....
August	− 4·5	− 9·4	+ 18·2	− 45·6	− 71·6	− 20·3	− 26·6	.....
September	− 5·9	− 8·9	− 2·3	− 44·7	− 73·8	+ 11·4	− 42·6	.....
October	− 8·0	− 9·7	− 9·9	− 39·4	− 86·2	− 9·7	− 17·8	.....
November	− 7·7	− 8·6	− 0·1	− 58·1	− 79·8	+ 1·5	+ 10·9	.....
December	− 0·7	− 3·7	+ 0·1	− 60·1	− 33·9	− 9·9	+ 10·7	.....
Total	− 87·0	− 146·0	+ 25·0	− 496·7	− 918·1	− 283·6	− 427·8	− 87·6

Canadian Imports, by Areas

Country	June			January—June		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	(Millions of Dollars)					
United Kingdom and Europe	9.2	27.0	37.1	59.5	163.3	187.2
America	2.7	7.4	9.3	9.4	27.2	25.5
Africa	0.3	2.6	1.8	2.5	11.0	12.6
Asia	2.7	4.4	6.8	11.6	32.8	39.9
Oceania	1.3	4.8	5.5	7.7	21.2	19.1
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	16.3	46.2	60.5	90.8	255.5	284.2
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions	37.1	176.9	188.4	215.5	1,009.7	1,005.4
Latin America	1.5	16.0	15.2	7.0	86.5	90.1
Europe	2.9	9.0	8.1	18.2	44.7	41.6
Other Foreign Countries	1.1	2.3	10.2	5.2	13.0	31.7
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	42.6	204.3	221.9	245.9	1,153.8	1,168.8
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION	58.9	250.5	282.5	336.7	1,409.4	1,453.1

Canadian Imports, by Countries

Country	June			January—June		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe:						
United Kingdom	9,242	26,961	37,108	59,510	163,215	187,177
Ireland	6	.....	10	15	39	60
Gibraltar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malta	.....	1	.....	.....	9	4
TOTAL EUROPE	9,248	26,962	37,118	59,525	163,263	187,241
America:						
Newfoundland	294	.....	.....	742	(a) 918	.....
Bermuda	24	10	3	50	77	26
Barbados	333	386	2,131	677	2,342	3,915
Jamaica	812	2,011	2,627	2,578	7,733	6,676
Trinidad and Tobago	272	2,151	2,425	1,427	8,072	7,270
Bahamas	323	144	58	1,365	497	259
Leeward and Windward Islands		42	40		139	171
British Honduras	2	15	.....	17	201	29
British Guiana	660	2,615	2,009	2,579	7,252	7,117
Falkland Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL AMERICA	2,720	7,374	9,293	9,435	27,231	25,463
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia	14	6	4	523	26	32
Union of South Africa		480	363		2,402	2,282
Other British South Africa		.....	.....		.....	.....
Southern Rhodesia	.....	48	5	1	192	103
Gambia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gold Coast	179	1,257	817	378	4,317	3,346
Nigeria	.....	327	4	357	2,400	884
Sierra Leone	3	.....	1	9	.....	15
Other British West Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	4	4	4	11	11	17
British East Africa	140	481	609	2,228	1,684	5,920
TOTAL AFRICA	340	2,603	1,807	2,507	11,032	12,599

Throughout this bulletin, totals represent sums of unrounded amounts, hence may vary from sums of rounded amounts. (a) January—March, 1949.

Country	June			January—June		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Conc.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Asia:						
India	941	2,229	3,535	4,204	13,692	20,440
Pakistan		272	64		769	927
Ceylon	411	1,122	1,644	1,805	6,274	8,032
Aden				7	527	
Federation of Malaya	1,189	601	1,401	4,811	10,545	9,450
Other British East Indies	63	4	1	94	21	15
Hong Kong	50	205	147	429	961	1,002
TOTAL ASIA	2,729	4,433	6,792	11,630	32,789	39,866
Oceania:						
Australia	904	3,128	3,220	3,511	12,000	9,595
New Zealand	101	995	1,213	3,040	5,599	4,622
Fiji	301	703	1,099	1,118	3,629	4,861
Other British Oceania				16		
TOTAL OCEANIA	1,306	4,826	5,532	7,685	21,228	19,078
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	16,346	46,200	60,542	90,783	255,544	284,247
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States	37,081	176,848	188,320	215,382	1,008,779	1,004,546
Alaska	7	72	85	40	344	550
American Virgin Islands					3	8
Hawaii	18	1	23	68	168	197
Puerto Rico		14	21	1	362	112
United States Oceania						
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS	37,106	176,935	188,449	215,491	1,009,656	1,005,413
Latin America:						
Argentina	78	453	818	1,117	2,049	2,946
Bolivia				8	37	1,197
Brazil	119	1,356	1,846	352	9,203	11,405
Chile	1	17	96	73	381	229
Colombia	699	839	635	2,281	4,940	5,311
Costa Rica	7	441	354	31	1,287	1,400
Cuba	49	447	395	217	3,450	1,944
Dominican Republic		22	29		3,241	656
Ecuador	2	194	162	14	417	577
El Salvador	6	90	134	6	699	341
Guatemala	11	645	505	51	2,253	2,472
Haiti	49	188	177	49	480	857
Honduras		596	749	6	2,853	2,654
Mexico	9	897	1,384	417	7,880	13,576
Nicaragua		9	57		53	200
Panama	1	154	654	12	1,238	3,174
Paraguay	7	54	26	48	129	186
Peru	137	190	25	1,495	1,470	2,086
Uruguay	9	39	172	48	281	682
Venezuela	297	9,368	6,987	811	44,109	38,161
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA	1,481	15,999	15,205	7,036	86,450	90,054
Europe:						
Albania				2		
Austria		30	52	83	132	318
Belgium and Luxembourg	459	2,653	1,483	2,769	11,513	9,222
Bulgaria					1	
Czechoslovakia	158	828	477	1,415	4,258	3,123
Denmark	13	57	59	80	1,373	417
Estonia	1	1		12	2	2

Country	June			January—June		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Con.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe—Con.						
Finland	9	.....	1	37	22	170
France	437	987	972	2,638	6,509	5,323
Germany	819	1,581	1,340	4,122	3,758	4,172
Greece	1	18	22	16	70	99
Hungary	8	5	2	95	41	15
Iceland	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	11
Italy	165	1,035	882	1,150	4,576	3,918
Latvia	1	1	.....	5	3	2
Lithuania	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Netherlands	161	504	528	1,524	3,659	2,863
Norway	83	93	218	292	421	533
Poland	21	20	13	126	61	115
Portugal	16	164	143	117	635	672
Azores and Madeira	14	42	21	74	321	210
Roumania	.....	.....	.....	16	3	.....
Spain	95	205	291	459	1,063	1,646
Sweden	260	166	326	1,174	1,818	1,896
Switzerland	208	637	1,285	1,846	4,431	6,810
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	1	1	1	100	3	5
Yugoslavia	6	2	.....	12	12	46
TOTAL EUROPE	2,936	9,030	8,116	18,164	44,703	41,588
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Arabia	.....	672	4,117	.....	4,050	11,779
Belgian Congo	.....	36	185	1	393	426
Burma*	72	.....	.....	159	32	.....
China	242	403	986	1,309	1,668	3,325
Greenland	253	.....	.....	253	.....	.....
Egypt	16	8	5	327	114	157
Ethiopia	.....	.....	.....	2	21	12
French Africa	4	1	60	22	12	101
French East Indies	3	.....	.....	116	.....	.....
French Guiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
French Oceania	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	438
French West Indies	.....	6	.....	.....	27	.....
Madagascar	9	.....	.....	31	8	8
St. Pierre and Miquelon	.....	.....	2	8	7	7
Iran	5	7	16	20	181	85
Iraq	8	17	.....	66	378	38
Israel*	3	32	24	121	231	278
Jordan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tripoli	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Italian Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japan	371	432	983	2,335	1,831	4,988
Korea	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	17
Liberia	5	.....	.....	16	7	.....
Morocco	27	15	1	35	77	153
Indonesia	119	249	61	323	819	239
Surinam	.....	21	.....	.....	215	.....
Netherlands Antilles	.....	20	2,392	.....	523	4,884
Philippine Islands	10	307	576	264	1,320	3,232
Portuguese Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	109
Portuguese Asia	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Siam	1	.....	643	9	43	940
Canary Islands	3	4	1	7	9	4
Spanish Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syria	1	5	4	9	19	29
Turkey	4	107	98	64	1,028	481
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN	1,081	2,342	10,154	5,219	13,022	31,746
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	42,601	204,309	221,922	245,910	1,153,833	1,168,804
TOTAL IMPORTS	58,947	250,509	282,463	336,692	1,409,377	1,453,051

*Included in "Total Asia" and in "Total Commonwealth Countries" for 1938. The figures are shown here on one line to facilitate comparison with other years.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts in foreign lands to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of the commercial community. They are in a position to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the areas concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Arvida—Chamber of Commerce.
Blenheim—Board of Trade.
Brantford—Board of Trade.
Brockville—Chamber of Commerce.
Calgary—Board of Trade.
Chatham—Board of Trade.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Gananoque—Chamber of Commerce.
Guelph—Board of Trade.
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Kingston—Chamber of Commerce.
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Port Arthur—Chamber of Commerce.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Sarnia—Chamber of Commerce.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce.
St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Welland—Board of Trade.
Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

J. M. Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Cairo since October, 1947, commenced his tour of this country on May 22 in Windsor, Ont. Besides Egypt, his territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

Vancouver—August 21-26.
Winnipeg—September 5.
Ottawa—September 8-12.
Kingston—September 13.
Gananoque-Brockville—September 14.
Montreal—September 15-30.

H. Leslie Brown, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Buenos Aires since March, 1947, has returned to Canada on leave and will commence his tour of this country in Vancouver on August 21.

Vancouver—August 21-26.

J. Harry Tremblay, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural Specialist) in Paris since April, 1946, has returned home on leave and commenced his tour of Canada on July 12 in Edmonton, Alberta.

Winnipeg—August 18-19.
Montreal—August 25-26.
Brockville-Gananoque—August 28.
Toronto—August 29-30.
Blenheim-Chatham—September 1.
Brantford—September 5 a.m.
Guelph—September 5 p.m.
Ottawa—September 6-8.
Quebec—September 11-12.

A. W. Evans, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Havana since January, 1949, commenced his tour of this country on May 29 in Toronto. Besides Cuba, his territory includes the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

Vancouver—September 5-8.
Calgary—September 11.
Edmonton—September 13.
Winnipeg—September 15-16.

G. F. G. Hughes, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Istanbul, Turkey, since January, 1949, has returned home on leave and commenced a tour of Canada in Montreal on July 26.

Toronto—September 5-14.
Guelph—September 15-16.
Welland-St. Catharines—September 18.
Hamilton—September 19-20.
Windsor—September 21-22.
Vancouver—September 25-26.
Brockville-Kingston—September 29.
Montreal—October 2-3.

Theodore J. Monty, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Athens, Greece, since October, 1946, has returned home on leave, and will commence a tour of Canada in Montreal on August 28. His territory includes Israel.

Montreal—August 28-September 15.
St. John's, Nfld.—September 18.
Halifax—September 20-21.
Saint John, N.B.—September 22-23.
Quebec—September 25-26.
Arvida—September 27.
Quebec—September 29.
Toronto—October 2-13.
Hamilton—October 16-17.
St. Catharines, Welland—October 18.
Kitchener—October 19.
Windsor—October 20.
Port Arthur—October 23.
Winnipeg—October 25.
Vancouver—October 30-November 2.
Ottawa—November 7-18.

Canadian Agricultural Output Declined Last Year

Agricultural production in Canada last year was lower than in 1948, above 1947, but down somewhat from the all-time peak reached in 1942. The index number of physical volume of agricultural production for 1949, on the base 1935-39=100, stood at 121·8 compared with 125·2 in 1948, 116·0 in 1947, and 164·2 in 1942. The smaller production in 1949 as compared with 1948, is largely attributable to the prolonged drought which occurred during the early part of the growing season. The most significant reduction in output was recorded for the grain crops.

Export Prospects for Netherlands Dairy Products Poor

The Hague, July 27, 1950.—(FTS)—Concern is being expressed about the export possibilities for Netherlands dairy products. Warehouses are full and it is said that the only product in which interest is shown, especially by Germany, is cheese, although some has been sold to Belgium during the last few weeks.

The butter situation is serious, although during the recent trade negotiations with the United Kingdom it was agreed that 15 thousand tons of butter would be supplied by the Netherlands. It is rumoured that butter exports to Belgium may be resumed, if Belgian milk production does not come up to expectations as a result of the dry weather during the last few weeks. There are also rumours that, for the same reason, Germany is also showing some interest. No sales have as yet been made.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Ireland Establishes Quotas for Textiles and Hosiery

Dublin, August 11, 1950.—(FTS)—Further quotas have been announced for the period September 1, 1950, to February 28, 1951, for the following:

Hose (*Other than half hose*) of silk or artificial silk: 500,000 pairs, compared with 2,400,000 pairs for the previous six months.

Certain woven tissues of wool or worsted: 2,000,000 square yards, compared with 2,500,000 square yards, for the previous six months.

Ireland Imposes New Duty on Collapsible Tubular Containers

Dublin, August 11, 1950.—(FTS)—Imports of collapsible tubular containers made wholly or mainly of metal, whether completely or partially manufactured, and imported empty, will be liable to the following ad valorem customs duties, as and from August 9, 1950:—Canada and United Kingdom, 30 per cent; all other countries, 45 per cent.

Formerly these tubes entered the Republic of Ireland duty free. This new duty is imposed to protect local manufacturers.

Attached to this Order, there is a licencing provision, whereby the Department of Industry and Commerce may permit the importation of these containers without the payment of duty, or at a reduced rate of duty.

Iceland Tightens Import Regulations

Glasgow, August 1, 1950.—(FTS)—Effective June 12, 1950, the Government of Iceland has prohibited the importation of goods, even if covered by import and exchange licences, unless the exporter has been paid in advance or local banks have allocated foreign exchange necessary for payment. The decree stipulates further that the Customs may not release any goods unless the relevant documents show that payment in foreign currency has been made.

Canadian exporters are advised not to ship goods to Iceland unless they are satisfied that the importer has obtained, in addition to a combined import and exchange licence, the necessary assurance from an Icelandic bank that dollars are available for the goods in question.

The new provision does not alter the existing procedure, under which an Icelandic importer in receipt of a combined import and exchange licence was not automatically guaranteed the necessary foreign exchange, but had to obtain it separately before he could import any goods. However, the present decree makes the prior allocation of foreign exchange by the banks and official requirement.

India Relaxes Import Control on Essential Materials

Bombay, August 7, 1950.—(FTS)—By a recent decision to liberalize trade with a view to easing the critical supply position of some categories of goods and to assisting in building up stocks for emergencies, the Government of India announced on August 6 an Open General Licence for specified imports, to be shipped on or before December 31, 1950. The Open General Licence consists of two schedules. Schedule "A" contains

a list of goods the import of which is permitted without licences from all countries (except South Africa); Schedule "B", a list of goods the import of which is permitted freely from soft-currency countries only.

Schedule "A" of the Open General Licence (which covers imports from Canada) includes the following items: copper wrought or in scrap; lead in ingot or pigs; lead wrought; antimonial lead, both in ingots and wrought; zinc or spelter, unwrought; tin block, tin wrought; brass, bronze and similar alloys; nickel alloys; copper, unwrought; antimony ore; antimony ingot; nickel including nickel scrap; all alloys of copper and scrap of such alloys: monel metal; tungsten metal powder and other tungsten products; molybdenum metal powder; copper electrodes; unwrought ingots, blocks and bars of aluminum; zinc electrodes, electrodes made of brass, bronze and other similar alloys; ball, roller, taper bearings and component parts thereof; graphite crucibles; carborundum crucibles; graphite electrodes; sulphate of alumina; hydrosulphite of soda; rangolite C; sodium nitrate; chemicals for the textile industry; powdered milk; tallow; coconut oil; milk foods for infants; penicillin, chloromoycetine and insulin; fire bricks and refractories; mercury; hand sewing needles and sewing machine needles; hosiery needles; sulphur, woodpulp; newsprint; bort and industrial diamonds; X-ray films; electro-medical apparatus; scientific and surgical instruments, apparatus and appliances not made of rubber; raw asbestos; gas, thermatomic, acetylene and carbon black; medicinal glucose, cassein; fluorospar; fluxes, cryolite; sodium xanthates; potassium xanthates.

Trade of Great Britain Increased in July

London, 16 August, 1950.—(FTS)—Preliminary figures of the United Kingdom's overseas trade in July show that the value of exports was £182 million. This compared with £175.8 million in June.

The value of imports in July is estimated at £225.3 million. This is about the same as the high level reached in the second quarter (£225.2 million a month) and was £38.4 million more than in July, 1949.

With re-exports at £6.2 million, the excess of imports over exports and re-exports was £37.2 million, making the adverse balance on merchandise account so far this year £256.9 million compared with £239 million in the corresponding period last year.

Foreign Trade of Norway Reaches New High

Oslo, August 15, 1950.—(FTS)—Preliminary Norwegian foreign trade statistics for the first six months of 1950 indicate that both imports and exports reached record heights. Exports reached a monthly average of more than 200 million kroner, the principal gains being in fertilizers, metals and ores, canned goods, herring oil and meal, woodpulp and cellulose. Monthly imports averaged 300 million kroner. Foodstuffs, tobacco, fodders, fats, textiles and other clothing and machine imports showed marked increases.

Exports for the six months' period totalled 1,245 million kroner against 1,106 million kroner in the corresponding six months of 1949. Imports totalled 2,027 million kroner against 1,707 million kroner in the first six months of 1949.

Areas of Trade Officers Rearranged

Territories for which Area Trade Officers are responsible have been rearranged, as follows:

C. R. Gallow (Asia)

Afghanistan
Borneo
Brunei
Burma
Ceylon
China
Federation of Malaya
Hong Kong
India
Indo-China
Indonesia
Iran
Japan
Korea
Pakistan
Philippines
Sarawak
Singapore
Thailand

K. Nyenhuis (Continental Europe and Possessions, except France)

Albania
Angola
Austria
Belgian Congo
Belgium
Bulgaria
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Finland
Germany
Hungary
Italy
Luxembourg
Netherlands
Netherlands Antilles
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Portuguese East Africa
Rumania
Spain
Spanish Morocco
Surinam
Sweden
Switzerland
U.S.S.R.
Yugoslavia

A. Savard (Latin America)

Argentina
Bolivia
Brazil
Canal Zone
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Mexico
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Puerto Rico
Uruguay
Venezuela

R. W. Rosenthal (Commonwealth and Other Countries)

Alaska
Algeria
Australia
Bermuda
Fiji
France
French Cameroons
French Equatorial Africa
French Morocco
French Oceania
French West Africa
Hawaii
Madagascar
New Zealand
Tunisia
United States of America
Western Samoa

R. Campbell Smith (Commonwealth and Other Countries)

Anglo-Egyptian Sudan
British Guiana
British Honduras
British West Indies
Cyprus
Egypt
Ethiopia
Gambia
Gold Coast
Greece
Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan
Iceland
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Kenya
Lebanon
Libya
Malta
Mauritius
Nigeria
Northern Rhodesia
Nyasaland
Saudi Arabia
Sierra Leone
Southern Rhodesia
Syria
Tanganyika
Turkey
Uganda
Union of South Africa
United Kingdom

Foreign Trade Service

Head Office Directory

Head office personnel, to whom requests should be addressed for specific information concerning their respective divisions, with local government telephone numbers in parentheses, are as follows:

Trade Commissioner Service

Director, G. R. Heasman (2530)

Assistant Director, H. W. Cheney (3058)

Area Officers—

Asia—C. R. Gallow (7641)

Europe (except France)—K. Nyenhuis (4404)

Latin America—A. Savard (7641)

Commonwealth and Other Countries—R. W. Rosenthal (5249); R. Campbell Smith (4404)

Western Representative—L. M. Cosgrave, 355 Burrard St., Vancouver, B.C.

Newfoundland Representative—W. F. Rendell, Stott Bldg., St. John's, Newfoundland.

International Trade Relations Division

Director, C. M. Isbister (4042)

Treaty Research Section—Chief, A. L. Neal (7696)

Foreign Tariffs Section—Chief, G. C. Cowper (2250)

United States, G. C. Cowper (2250)

Commonwealth, Miss H. K. Potter (2250)

Europe, E. J. McMeekin (5642)

Latin America, H. V. Jarrett (5642)

Industrial Development Division

Director, G. D. Mallory (3819)

Assistant Director, B. R. Hayden (7886)

Administrative Officer, J. H. Boyd (5909)

Transportation and Communications Division

Director, G. S. Hall (6236)

Traffic Section, J. H. Longfellow (7835)

Publicity Division

Director, B. C. Butler (2479)

Assistant Director, J. Fergus Grant (2186)

Advertising and News Section—Chief, R. M. Williams (6435)

Film Liaison Officer—A. H. Newman (6588)

Commodities Branch

Director, W. F. Bull (6748)

Export Permit Branch—Chief, W. F. Bull; Assistant Chief, T. G. Hills (3640)

Export Division

Director, G. A. Newman (5983)

Assistant to Director, A. E. Fortington (5670)

Token Shipments to United Kingdom—A. E. Fortington (5670)

Exporters' Directory—Chief, G. L. Tighe (6681)

Import Division

Director, Denis Harvey (5417)

Assistant Director, C. F. McGinnis (7163)

Trade Services Section—Chief, D. B. Wallace (5245)
- Foreign Export Controls, W. G. Hopkins (6552)
- Importers' Directory, G. A. Plante (5823)
- Trade Services, W. L. Power (2737)
- Follow-up Section, Miss L. H. Turner (7956)

Commodity Sections
(Export and Import)

Machinery and Metals—Chief, E. C. Thorne (4082)
- Machinery, E. C. Thorne (4082)
- Non-ferrous Metals, A. M. Tedford (7546)
- Iron and steel, L. G. Dornan (7060)
- Industrial, Electrical and Electronic Equipment, E. C. Thorne (4082)
- Miscellaneous Capital Goods, J. D. Moorman (7168)

Automotive, Agricultural and Construction Equipment—Chief, H. B. Scully (6519)
- Automotive and Self-propelled Construction Equipment, H. B. Scully (6519)
- Miscellaneous Construction Equipment, E. E. O'Neil (6765)
- Agricultural Machinery and Implements, G. C. Clarke (3873)

Textiles, Leather and Rubber Section—Chief, G. R. Poley (3004)
- Fabrics, G. R. Poley (3004)
- Wearing Apparel, E. G. Gerridzen (3004)
- Fibres and Products, A. C. Fairweather (7815)
- Leather and Rubber Products, F. T. Carten (4965)

Wood and Wood Products—Chief, G. H. Rochester (4447)
- Lumber and Products, G. H. Rochester (4447)
- Lumber and Manufactured Wood Products, J. C. Dunn (4863)
- Logs and Lumber Products, R. Bonnar (5127)
- Paper, E. Clarke (6974)
- Pulp, M. N. Murphy (5811)

Chemicals, Oils and Minerals Section—Chief, S. G. Barkley (7601)
- Chemicals and Allied Products, S. G. Barkley (7601)
- Oils and Fats, Dr. R. T. Elworthy (5177)
- Non-metallic Minerals, A. J. Langdon (6905)

General Products Section—Chief, W. H. Grant (3209)
- Electrical Consumer Durable Products, W. H. Grant (3209)
- Plumbing, Heating and Hardware Products, G. W. Rahm (6958)
- Office, Store and Scientific Equipment, E. L. Smith (5666)
- Toys and Recreational Products, P. G. Jones (4160)
- Handicrafts and General Manufactured Products, P. Jensen (5337)

Fisheries Section—T. R. Kinsella (7385)

Imported Foods—E. B. Paget (4161)

Agricultural Commodities Branch

Director, G. R. Paterson (4301)

Commodity Section—Chief, H. A. Gilbert (2380)
- Animal Products, A. J. Stanton (5859)
- Dairy and Poultry Products, K. L. Melvin (3172)
- Livestock, H. A. Gilbert (2380)
- Plants and Plant Products, G. F. Clingan (7523)

Associated Agencies Concerned With Development of Foreign Trade

Import Control Branch

No. 1 Temporary Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa

Director, W. F. Bull (6748)

Assistant Director, E. J. McWilliams (3924)

Import Allotment Division, Director, A. F. Cunningham (5541)
Capital Goods Division, Director, Sheldon Ross (5515)
Projects Division, Director, A. F. Cunningham (5541)

Canadian Government Exhibition Commission

479 Bank Street, Ottawa

Director, Glen Bannerman (3558)

Responsible for arrangements concerning participation by Canada in all exhibitions, display promotions and trade fairs outside Canada, and for international trade fairs held in Canada; advises individual firms in the display of their commodities in foreign countries.

Assistant Director, F. P. Cosgrove (7818)

Wheat and Grain Division

Director, C. F. Wilson (5648)

Assists foreign governments in purchasing Canadian wheat, flour and other cereals. Maintains constant survey of Canada's grain position. Liaison for Department of Trade and Commerce with Canadian Wheat Board.

Assistant Director, G. N. Vogel (5830)

Canadian Commercial Corporation

No. 2 Temporary Building, 70 Lyon Street, Ottawa

Managing Director, W. D. Low (3736)

Serves as a purchasing agent in Canada for governments of other countries and for international bodies; and, on request, for federal government departments in connection with foreign trade. Facilities of the Corporation are utilized in the purchase of supplies for the Department of National Defence and those required for defence projects. Cable address—Cancomco.

Secretary, J. D. McCarthy (4955)
Comptroller, G. F. Wevill (5316)
General Purchasing Agent, W. J. Atkinson (5767)

Export Credits Insurance Corporation

107 Sparks Street, Ottawa

General Manager, H. T. Aitken (2-4828)

Provides exporters with protection against the principal risks of loss involved in foreign trade, and insures them against the insolvency of the foreign buyer, protracted default in payment by the buyer when the goods have been duly accepted by him, and difficulties in the transfer of exchange, preventing the Canadian exporter from receiving payment for goods he has sold. Cable address—Excredcorp.

Chief Credit Officer, A. W. Thomas (2-4828)
Secretary, T. Chase-Casgrain (2-4828)

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Officers of the Canadian Trade Commissioner service are located in thirty-nine countries. Trade Commissioners are responsible to headquarters in Ottawa for the development of commercial relations with many other countries within their respective territories, as set forth in the alphabetical list below.

It is recommended that prospective exporters and importers should communicate with the Director of the Trade Commissioner Service in Ottawa, before discussing their various problems with Trade Commissioners, as much of the information required can be made available to them by officers at headquarters responsible for the various geographical areas

Country	*Post Responsible*
Aden	Cairo
Afghanistan	Karachi
Algeria	Paris
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	Cairo
Angola	Leopoldville
Argentina	Buenos Aires
Australia	Sydney and Melbourne
Austria	Berne
Azores	Lisbon
Bahamas	Kingston, Jamaica
Balearic Islands	Madrid
Barbados	Port-of-Spain
Belgian Congo	Leopoldville
Belgium	Brussels
Bermuda	New York
Bolivia	Lima, Peru
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo
British Guiana	Port-of-Spain
British Honduras	Kingston, Jamaica
Brunei	Singapore
Burma	Bombay
Canal Zone	Guatemala City
Canary Islands	Madrid
Ceylon	Bombay
Chile	Santiago
China	Shanghai
Colombia	Bogotá
Costa Rica	Guatemala City
Cuba	Havana
Cyprus	Cairo
Czechoslovakia	Berne
Denmark	Oslo
Dominican Republic	Havana
Dutch Guiana	Port-of-Spain
East Anglia	London
Ecuador	Bogatá, Colombia
Egypt	Cairo
El Salvador	Guatemala City
England	London and Liverpool
Ethiopia	Cairo
Falkland Islands	Buenos Aires
Federat'n of Malaya	Singapore
Fiji	Wellington
Finland	Stockholm
France	Paris
French Eq. Africa	Leopoldville
French Guiana	Port-of-Spain
French Indo-China	Hong Kong
French Morocco	Paris
French West Indies	Port-of-Spain
Gambia	London
Gibraltar	Lisbon
Gold Coast	London
Greece	Athens
Greenland	Oslo
Guatemala	Guatemala City
Haiti	Havana
Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan	Cairo
Hawaii	Los Angeles
Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Hungary	Berne
Iceland	Glasgow
India	New Delhi & Bombay
Indonesia	Singapore
Iran (Persia)	Karachi
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	Cairo
Ireland	Dublin
Israel	Athens
Italy	Rome
Jamaica	Kingston
Kenya	Johannesburg
Korea	Tokyo
Lebanon	Cairo
Leeward Islands	Port-of-Spain
Libya	Rome
Luxembourg	Brussels
Madagascar	Cape Town
Madeira	Lisbon
Malta	Rome
Mauritius	Cape Town
Mexico	Mexico City
Mozambique	Johannesburg
Netherlands	The Hague
Netherlands Guiana	Port-of-Spain
Netherlands Antilles	Caracas
New Zealand	Wellington
Nicaragua	Guatemala City
Nigeria	London
North Borneo	Singapore
Northern Ireland	Belfast
Northern Rhodesia	Johannesburg
Norway	Oslo
Nyasaland	Johannesburg
Pakistan	Karachi
Panama	Guatemala City
Paraguay	Buenos Aires
Peru	Lima
Philippine Islands	Manila
Portugal	Lisbon
Portuguese E. Africa	Johannesburg
Puerto Rico	Havana
Rio de Oro	Madrid
Sarawak	Singapore
Saudi Arabia	Cairo
Scotland	Glasgow
Sierra Leone	London
Singapore	Singapore
South Africa	Johannesburg and Cape Town
South China	Hong Kong
South-West Africa	Cape Town
Southern Rhodesia	Johannesburg
Spain	Madrid
Spanish Morocco	Madrid
Sudan	Cairo
Sweden	Stockholm
Switzerland	Berne
Syria	Cairo
Tanganyika	Johannesburg
Tasmania	Melbourne
Thailand (Siam)	Singapore
Trinidad	Port-of-Spain
Tunisia	Paris
Turkey	Istanbul
Uganda	Johannesburg
United States	Washington, New York, Boston, Detroit, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco
United Kingdom	London, Liverpool and Glasgow
Uruguay	Buenos Aires
Venezuela	Caracas
Wales	Liverpool
Western Samoa	Wellington
Windward Islands	Port-of-Spain
Yugoslavia	Rome

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478. Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

Buenos Aires — W. B. McCULLOUGH, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Australia

Sydney — C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, Hunt and Bligh Streets. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O. Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Melbourne—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street. Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—L. H. AUSMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. MACDONALD, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer. Territory includes Luxembourg.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—D. W. JACKSON, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

São Paulo—C. J. VAN TIGHEM, Consul and Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril, 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Chile

Santiago—M. R. M. DALE, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

China

Shanghai—Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

Colombia

Bogotá—H. W. RICHARDSON, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562. Territory includes Ecuador.

Cuba

Havana—A. W. EVANS, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945. Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. BOYER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770. Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

France

Paris—J. P. MANION, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe. Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris — J. H. TREMBLAY, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

Germany

Frankfurt am Main—W. JONES, Acting Canadian Commercial Representative, Canadian Consulate, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse. *Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.*

Greece

Athens—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

Guatemala

Guatemala City—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 20, 4th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400. Territory includes Canal Zone, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—*Continued*

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—T. R. G. FLETCHER, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126. Territory includes French Indo-China and South China.

India

New Delhi—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

Bombay—R. F. RENWICK, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886. Territory includes Burma and Ceylon.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

Italy

Rome—R. G. C. SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17. Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

Jamaica

Kingston — M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225. Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Japan

Tokyo — J. C. BRITTON, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building. Territory includes Korea.

Mexico

Mexico City—D. S. COLE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. MCLANE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660. Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Norway

Oslo—S. G. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5. Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—A. P. BISSONNET, Acting Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, the Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531.

Peru

Lima—R. E. GRAVEL, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212. Territory includes Bolivia.

Philippines

Manila—F. H. PALMER, Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. GLASS, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103. Territory includes the Azores, Gibraltar and Madeira.

Singapore

Singapore—R. K. THOMSON, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-5, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845. Territory includes Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

South Africa

Johannesburg—D. S. ARMSTRONG, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715. Territory includes Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Cape Town—C. B. BIRKETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 5th Floor, Grand Parade Centre Building, Adderley Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683. Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—*Concluded*

Spain

Madrid—E. H. Maguire, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 70 Avenida José Antonio. Address for letters: Apartado 117. Territory includes the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Rio de Oro and Spanish Morocco.

Sweden

Stockholm—B. J. Bachand, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042. Territory includes Finland.

Switzerland

Berne—Yves Lamontagne, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95. Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—T. G. Major, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125. Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

Turkey

Istanbul—G. F. G. Hughes, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi yaninda, Kismet Han No. 3/4, Beyoglu, Istanbul. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

United Kingdom

London—A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—R. P. Bower, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. Territory includes the South of England. East Anglia and British West Africa (Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Nigeria). *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—W. B. Gornall, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Cantracom, London.*

London—R. D. Roe, Commercial Secretary (Timber Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Timcom, London.*

Liverpool—M. J. Vechsler, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street. Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

Glasgow—J. L. Mutter, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street. Territory covers Scotland and Iceland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Belfast—H. L. E. Priestman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square. Territory covers Northern Ireland.

United States

Washington—J. H. English, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington—Dr. W. C. Hopper, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—M. T. Stewart, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue. Territory includes Bermuda. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

New York City—M. B. Bursey, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries Specialist), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate, 620 Fifth Avenue.

Boston—T. F. M. Newton, Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

Detroit—J. J. Hurley, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

Chicago—Edmond Turcotte, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

Los Angeles—V. E. Duclos, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

San Francisco—H. A. Scott, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street.

Venezuela

Caracas—C. S. Bissett, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Peso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306. Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada

This directory of Commercial Representatives of Foreign Governments, presently in Canada, is published as a special service to the commercial community. It is requested that any changes in the appointments or addresses be forwarded to the Editor, Foreign Trade.

Argentina—Erasto M. Villa, Commercial Counsellor, Argentine Embassy, 193 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone —6-2351.

Australia—Clifton J. Carne, Australian Government Trade Commissioner, Royal Bank Chambers, 100 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-6717.

F. R. Gullick, Australian Government Trade Commissioner, 643 Hornby Street, Vancouver. Telephone—TAtlow 1177.

Austria—Dr. Frederick Riedl-Riedenstein, Consul-General, 136 Queen Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-5521.

Belgium—M. Kittel, Commercial Secretary, Office of the Consul-General for Belgium, Room 709, Sun Life Building, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8375.

Brazil—Caio de Lima Cavalcanti, Commercial Counsellor, Brazilian Embassy, 4th floor, 111 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-1485.

Brazilian Government Trade Bureau, Suite 111, Aldred Building, 505 Place d'Armes, Montreal. Telephone—HArbour 8627.

British West Indies and British Guiana—C. Rex Stollmeyer, Trade Commissioner, 37 Board of Trade Building, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8282.

Chile—First Secretary, Chilean Embassy, Room 215, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-4402.

China—Commercial matters in Canada are handled by the Chinese Embassy, 410 Besserer Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-4713; and the Chinese Consulate General in Vancouver, B.C.

Colombia—Carlos Jaramillo, Consul-General 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 0903.

Costa Rica—Jorge F. Quesada, Consul-General, 4945 Kent Avenue, Montreal. Telephone—EXdale 3340.

Cuba—Acting Commercial Attaché, Cuban Legation, 499 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-6834.

Czechoslovakia—Dr. Miroslav Mares, Commercial Attaché, Czechoslovak Legation, 1255 Phillips Square, Montreal. Telephone—HArbour 4483.

Denmark — Theodor Schultz, Consul, Danish Consulate, Room 812, Keefer Building, 1440 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 2030.

Dominican Republic—Julio A. Ricart, Consul-General, 46 Delaware Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1130.

Egypt—H. M. El-Hareem, Consul General, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. Telephone—2-6411.

Finland—Olavi Lahonen, Second Secretary, Finnish Legation, 140 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—6-2389.

France—Pierre Queuille, Commercial Counsellor and Financial Attaché, French Embassy, 464 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-5681.

Gérard Dubois, Commercial Attaché, French Embassy, 610 St. James Street West, Montreal. Telephone—HArbour 2271.

Guatemala—E. A. Morales, Consul-General, 1468 Bishop Stret, Montreal. Telephone—HArbour 5789.

Greece—Pami Malamaki, Commercial Counsellor, Greek Embassy, Suite 110, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. Telephone—5-2255.

Haiti—Philippe Cantave, Consul-General, Room 308, 18 Rideau Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1272.

India—Gurpal Singh, Trade Commissioner, Royal Bank Building, Toronto. Telephone—ELgin 3223.

Ireland—John O'Brien, Secretary, Embassy of Ireland, 140 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-6281.

Israel—Avraham Harman, Consul-General, Bank of Montreal Building, 1260 University Street, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 2540.

Italy—Pietro Migone, Commercial Attaché, Italian Embassy, 133 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-3630.

Lebanon—Nadim Dimechkié, Consul-General, Consulate of Lebanon, 199 Wurtemburg Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-3155.

Mexico — Consul-General, Room 507, 1412 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—LAncaster 2502.

Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada

Netherlands—Colonel H. van der Vaart, Commercial Counsellor, Netherlands Embassy, 168 Laurier Avenue East, Ottawa. Telephone—5-7241.

New Zealand—J. A. Malcolm, Trade Commissioner, Room 609, Sun Life Building, Montreal. Telephone—LAncaster 4104.

Norway—Asbjörn Slördahl, First Secretary and Commercial Representative, Norwegian Legation, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 9785.

Pakistan—S. C. Latif, Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Pakistan, 499 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-4358.

Peru—Jorge Romero, Consul-General, Sun Life Building, Montreal.

Poland—Z. N. Wolniak, Second Secretary, Polish Legation, 183 Carling Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—2-4076.

Portugal—L. G. Vieria de Campos de Carvalho, Consul-General, Suite 12, 1499 Bishop Street, Montreal. Telephone—BElair 1607.

El Salvador—Francisco Agramonte y Cortijo, Consul-General, 200 Côte St. Antoine Road, Montreal. Telephone—ELwood 4956.

Spain—Vicente Trelles, Consul, 200 Côte St. Antoine Road, Montreal. Telephone—ELwood 4956.

Sweden—H. Sköld, Attaché, Swedish Legation, 720 Manor Road, Rockcliffe (Ottawa). Telephone—2-1729.

Switzerland—Henri Zoelly, Secretary, Swiss Legation, 5 Marlborough Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—5-1837.

Turkey—Huseyin Kunter, Commercial Attaché, Turkish Embassy, 352 Frank Street, Ottawa. Telephone—6-3033.

Union of South Africa—J. H. Brand, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, 15 Sussex Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1771.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—M. Kozlov, Representative of the Commercial Counsellor, Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 285 Charlotte Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-4341.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland—R. Keith Jopson, C.M.G., O.B.E., United Kingdom Senior Trade Commissioner and Economic Adviser to the High Commissioner, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-8814.

M. R. Garner, Trade Commissioner, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-8814.

J. Paterson, Trade Commissioner, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. Telephone—UNiversity 3381.

F. I. Lamb, Trade Commissioner, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. Telephone—UNiversity 3381.

E. M. M. Partridge, Trade Commissioner, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. Telephone—UNiversity 3381.

W. D. Lambie, Trade Commissioner for the Maritime Provinces, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. Telephone—UNiversity 3381.

H. Oldham, Trade Commissioner, 67 Yonge Street, Toronto. Telephone—ADelaide 2174.

A. P. Timms, Trade Commissioner, 67 Yonge Street, Toronto. Telephone—ADelaide 2174.

W. G. Coventry, Trade Commissioner, 703 Royal Bank Building, Winnipeg. Telephone—92-3153.

P. S. Young, Trade Commissioner, 850 West Hastings Street, Vancouver. Telephone—PAcific 4644.

United States of America—Woodbury Willoughby, Counsellor for Economic Affairs, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—6-2341.

William L. Kilcoin, Commercial Attaché, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—6-2341.

Uruguay—L. A. Soto, First Secretary, Legation of Uruguay, 7 Delaware Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—4-1879.

Venezuela—Dr. Rafael Ojeda Delgado, Consul General, 1516 Pine Avenue West, Montreal. Telephone—WIllbank 1872.

Yugoslavia—Peter L. Mangovski, Counsellor, Yugoslav Legation, 17 Blackburn Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—3-6289.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, based on rates available in London or New York and converted into Canadian terms at the mid-rate for sterling or par for United States dollars, as furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit		Nominal Quotations Sept. 17	Nominal Quotations Aug. 14	Nominal Quotations Aug. 21
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·3275	·3275
		Free	·2085	·1221	·1221
Austria	Schilling	Export	.....	·0515	·0515
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	2·4640	2·4640
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0219	·0219
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0183	·0183
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·6417	·6417
Brazil	Cruzeiro	....	·0544	·0598	·0598
Burma	Rupee	....	·3022	.....	.....
Ceylon	Rupee	....	·3022	·2310	·2310
Chile	Peso	Off.	·0233	·0183	·0183
Colombia	Peso	....	·5128	·5641	5641
Costa Rica	Colon	....	·1800	·1980	·1980
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·1000	1·1000
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	·0200	·0220	·0220
Denmark	Krone	....	·2084	·1592	·1592
Dominican Republic	Peso	....	1·0000	1·1000	1·1000
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0815	·0815
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	3·1587	3·1587
El Salvador	Colon	....	·4000	·4400	·4400
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	2·7748	2·7748
Finland	Markka	....	·0062	·0048	·0048
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc	Off.	·0037	·0031	·0031
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0073	·0063	·0063
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	0201	·0174	·0174
Germany	Deutsche Mark	....	·3000	·2619	·2619
Guatemala	Quetzal	....	1·0000	1·1000	1·1000
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2200	·2200
Honduras	Lempira	....	·5000	·5500	·5500
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2519	·1925	·1925
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·0675	·0675
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·2310	·2310
Iran	Rial	....	·0212	.....	.....
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	3·0800	3·0800
Ireland	Pound	....	4·0300	3·0800	3·0800
Israel	Pound	....	3·0000	3·0800	3·0800
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0018	·0018
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	3·0800	3·0800
Japan	Yen	....	·0028	.....	.....
Lebanon	Piastre	....	·4561	.....	.....
Mexico	Peso	....	·1157	·1273	·1273
Netherlands	Florin	....	·3769	·2895	·2895
Netherlands Antilles	Florin	....	·5308	·5833	·5833
New Zealand	Pound	....	4·0150	3·0800	3·0800
Nicaragua	Cordoba	....	·2000	·2200	·2200
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·1540	·1540
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3325	·3325
Panama	Balboa	....	1·0000	1·1000	1·1000
Paraguay	Guarani	....	·3200	.....	.....
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·0726	·0726
Philippines	Peso	....	·4975	·5500	·5500
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo	....	·0400	·0385	·0385
Singapore	Straits Dollar	....	·4702	·3593	·3593
Spain and Colonies	Peseta	....	·0916	·1008	·1008
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·2126	·2126
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2532	·2532
Thailand	Baht	....	·1000	.....	.....
Turkey	Lira	....	·3571	·3911	·3911
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4·0300	3·0800	3·0800
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	3·0800	3·0800
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·1000	1·1000
Uruguay	Peso	Controlled	·6583	·7241	·7241
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·3289	·3289
Yugoslavia	Dinar	....	·0200	.....	.....

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Canada Produces—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadians as Consumers

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

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Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

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Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipment to other countries, prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

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KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
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